

Canwing in overweging genomen. Dit verzoek werd gestyfd door eene party in Griekenland, die getracht heeft om Rusland in het belang van dat land te trekken; en onder deze omstandigheden verscheen de proclamatie, dewelke aan het Engelsche gouvernement een punt geeft om zich daar aan te houden, zonder de Grieken nadeel te doen. Deze proclamatie welke het kabinet versterkt, verbiedt niet zoo zeer de pogingen van de individuen, en wy willen hopen, dat dezelve hen eerder zal aanzetten, door de Engelsen de noodzakelykheid van verstand biding te doen ontwaren.

De Brusselsche Orakel merkt aan dat die personen, die beschuldigd waren door zeker Fransch dagblad van liberalismus, de eerste waren, die lofgeschreeven hebben, voor de personen die by den brand van Saline geleden hebben, terwijl die genen (een gewoon verschynsel) die steeds de woorden menschlievendheid en godsdienst in hun mond hebben, zich denken verontschuldigd te zyn die deugden waarover zy gedurig spreken te oefenen.—De Courier Français.

Toen de woorden welke Bessieres gebezigd had tegen den graaf d'Espagne bekend waren te Madrid, zeiden de Apostolicanen, van de asche van Bessieres zullen er vele zulkeopstaan die de regtvaardige zaak zullen handhaven, welke hy zoude verdedigd hebben." En inder daed men ziet hen thans in alle streken van het Schiereiland. Want sedert de executie van Bessieres, zyn de zemoederen van het volk goeddeels onbegisten, dat men verwacht dat een elge neene opstand de uitlaag of van zal zyn.

Er is (zegt de Journal des Debats) een tweed. Amerikaansch schip voor de haven van Cadix, komende van Pisco met officieren en troepen van het leger van generaal Laserna aan boord. Een derde schip dat nog niet aangekomen is zal het overschot brengen. Verscheidene see officieren, die bevelen ontvangen hebben, om van deze naar andere havens te ver trekken, alwaar zy in dienst zullen geplaatst worden, hebben geweigerd te gehoorsamen, om dat zy hunne reiskosten niet kunnen bestryden en het gouvernement kan hen met geen geld voorzien.

Geopen een manshoeden en haar kammen voor vrouwen zyn thans voorwerpen van proscriptie. De geopen worden gemaakt om enige gelykenis te dragen aan eene galg, en men denkt dat zuke zinspeelt op de straffe van de. Mampcinado en Riego; de kammen zyn het zinnebeeld van de Carlisten.

Een order is gegeven door den minister van het departement van oorlog te St. Petersburg, welke te Tulezyn, het hoofd kwartier van het Zamenische leger, ontvingen is, waarbij al de generaals en de hoofd en ondergeschikte officieren, die met verlof afwezend zyn, bevolen worden, om zich by haare respectieve korpsen te versoenen, zoo dat het leger voor den 20sten September volkomen in order kan zyn. Er is kennis gegeven geworden, dat de keizer Alexander in het begin van October te Tulezyn zal zyn, om de troepen in oogenschouw te nemen. Dien ten gevolge hebben de verschildende divisien zich op march gesteld, om de standpunten te vereenigen. Deze bewegingen hebben niet minder getracht om verschildende geruchten te doen ontstaan welke meer of min vergroot zyn.

Men vernemt heeft generaal Bolivar zich bekwamen van het Kongres in Peru, om naar zijn land terug te keeren tot herstel van zyne gezondheid; en men verwacht hem in de maand Meest of April aanstaande.

Men heeft uit Lissabon dat, op het verzoek van de Spaansche hof, 1 de Spaansche vlagte Bizen onafhankelyk een huone vervolgers zyn o, gegeren worden.

Uittrekfel van eenen brief van Buenos Ayres van den 6ten en 7den July laatsteleden. "Gis teren kwamen ten anker van de buiten reede, zes Braziliaansche oorlogs vaartuigen met 600 of twee kannonnerboten en een Braziliaansche officier is geland van het admiraal schip Marie de la Gloria, met depechen voor dit gouvernement; en men zegt dat de inhoud daaryn, van dien aard is, dat men verwachtten kan een brig sijn te zien van de syndelykheden tusschen den keizer van Braziliën en de Provincien van La Plata." Hierover maakt men de volgende gedachten:

De verklaring der Vereenigde Staten en die van Engeland, hoedang zy zich zullen gedragen in geval er enig der Europeische magten, die zich moeten inslaten met den stryd tusschen Spanje en Zuid Ameryka heeft al de plannen van het Heilich Verbond weerdig het alle vrye gouvernemen ten recht te vernietigen en een algemein despotismus daertestellen verydeld en te worden van hunne voornemen niet hebben laten vreezen, zoo l. hbre zy evenwel hun plan veranderd. De keizer van de Braziliën zal dan het werk teig zyn, om oorlog te beginnen tegen de regta des menschen in de nieuwe wereld en den keizers schoonevader zal de eerste zyn om by

stand te verlenen; zyne gelliefde Don Pedro zal welhaast dit komen met een manifest, verdelende de Patriotten van La Plata als vrywillers en dat zyne mastrogois slechts genomen zyn om ter verdediging te strekken; om het tegendeel te bewyzen moeten de Patriotten de sterkste party zyn; dit kan alleen bewezen worden by het einde van den stryd, waarby de keizer zyne kroon zal verliezen en de Braziliën onafhankelyk zal verklaard worden.

We learn from a passenger arrived on Saturday last in the schooner Aimable Lucie, B. Diederhoven, master, from St. Thomas, that a Spanish brig of 20 guns, 150 men, armed and commissioned in Spain, has been cruising of late between St. Thomas and La Guayra, and succeeded in capturing five Colombian vessels, among them a sloop called the La Guayra Packet, most of which were armed and cruise in company with the said brig. By an arrival on Thursday from Puerto Cabello, letters have been received wherein it is mentioned, that a brig, an hermaphrodite ditto, a topsail schooner and a facacca, were cruising along the windward coasts from Cumana to La Guayra, completely blocking up the trade of those ports and the intermediate ones, and annoying above all, the coasting business with Cumana; it is added, that a Colombian man of war brig which left Puerto Cabello for Cumana, ignorant of the impending danger, fell in with the abovementioned vessels, and escaped being captured by her superior sailing. We understand also that a brig richly laden, belonging to one Mr. Monthrop, which sailed from Puerto Cabello for Europe, was captured off Cumana by the Spanish brig of war Hercules. We give the above intelligence just as we have received it.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM LONDON PAPERS.

German Papers to the 30th ult arrived yesterday. The Allgemeine Zeitung contains a letter from Alexandria, which communicates some further details of the attempt made by three Greek fire ships to destroy the shipping in that port, and which, it seems, was worthy of a more fortunate result. The boldness of the enterprise astonished the Egyptians, and caused the anger of the Viceroy to such a point, that he set sail in his own corvette in pursuit, but returned without having met with an enemy's ship. We subjoin the letter:—"On the 10th August, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the advanced post of the pilots gave the signal usual on the arrival of ships, that other pilots might go out to bring them into the harbour. Soon after three brigantines were descried, which at five o'clock, hoisted flags; one a Russian, the second an Ionian, and the third, as it seemed, an Austrian flag. The first, having taken a pilot on board, entered the harbour half an hour before the others, and, following the direction of the wind, sought an anchoring place near several Turkish vessels, two of which were frigates. The other brigantines followed at some distance. All three were Greek fire ships. The first was soon recognized, and those on board perceiving this, set it on fire in the middle of the harbour, and to the windward of 100 European merchantmen and a French brig. The crew got into their large boat and fled, leaving the pilot on board the fire ship, which burst into flames, but fortunately did not explode, perhaps for want of sufficient combustibles. Passing through the forest of masts, it ran aground. The other two fire ships seeing this, took flight—a couple of balls, which the French brig fired at the loog boat of the first, reached, but did not injure it. If this attempt had succeeded, not a ship would have escaped. The town would have been reduced to ruins, and the sailors and inhabitants have been sacrificed. Providence, however, protected both the Egyptians and Europeans. The Viceroy of Egypt, who was at Alexandria, ordered the vice governor (Billal Aga) to put to sea on the evening of the 10th in pursuit of the fire ships. On the 11th, the governor and director of the Marine followed with several ships to second the vice governor in pursuit of the Greeks. During the whole night of the 11th a heavy cannonade was heard, the Greek cruisers having met off Damietta a number of small Turkish merchantmen, with the convoy of which they were engaged. The next morning a report was spread that the vice governor, instead of proceeding towards the side from which the cannonade came, had steered in the opposite direction to the west. The Viceroy, incensed at this, went on board his corvette, lately built at Genoa, on the 12th in the morning, to pursue the Greeks. He was accompanied by many of his faithful servants, among whom was the Petrona Bey. He left the government to Base Aga, to Soliman Aga (director of the Customs), and to Ilhas Aga, a brother of the vice governor, making them all subordinate to Boghas Jusuff. On the 13th the captain Pacha arrived at Alexandria with his fleet. It consisted of ten frigates, ten corvettes, and about twenty brigs and gunboats.

Extract of a letter from Paris:—"The king of Prussia has had long conferences with the Duke of Angouleme, since his arrival here, and it is avowed, that the subjects which most occupied them were Greece and Spain. His Majesty has expressed himself on several occasions more warmly in favour of liberal principles than could have been expected, and we begin to think here, that the Holy Alliance people are getting wise by experience. The intercourse with Spain is incessant—it has frequently happened within the last fortnight, that four and five couriers have arrived in a day at the foreign office. The projected Spanish loan is said to be quite against the wish of D. Virele, who has been all along endeavouring to get the loan for Rothschild, upon the basis of taking in the Bonds of the Cortes. It is thought here, however, that the new scheme must fall to the ground, although some of the heads of the clergy have given a portion of their estates as collateral security."

The Greek Chronicle published at Missolonghi, states that a French ship has landed at Modon several pieces of cannon, for the use of the Turks; and that a French vessel is employed by the Captain Pacha between Candia and his Peloponnese, to convey Jews of the movements of the Greek fleet.

FROM EL COLOMBIANO.

Caracas, Nov. 23.

The government of his Britanic Majesty has rejected the overture made by the Greeks, for the purpose of placing their country under the protection of England.

Office of the Baltimore American, Oct. 30 p. m.

LATEST FROM THE PACIFIC.—The fine ship Peruvian, capt. Kany, arrived at this port on Saturday, in the short passage of eighty three days from Chinlo, the present port of Lima. By this arrival we have intelligence that general Rodil still holds out the Castle of Callao, and it was believed would do so for some months to come. It appears that on the 20th of July, the British frigates Triton and Tartar visited Callao, and were permitted by general Rodil to land and enter the Castle, where they were splendidly entertained at breakfast of three courses. The table was said to have been crowded with every description of fresh stock and the choicest wines. The water used by the governor was found to be of excellent quality, and all appear to enjoy good health. The troops to the number of one thousand (so captain Brown supposed) were well dressed, and appeared in fine spirits. General Rodil was in daily expectation of despatches from Spain, and had positively refused all offers to treat with the patriots. He kept up the hopes of his troops by propagating stories of the success of the Spanish arms in Upper Peru, &c.

General Bolívar was still in Upper Peru, but was expected to return to Lima.

November 30.

We have received Bogota papers of the 27th of October. The elections throughout the country were thereto unanimous in favour of the re-election of general Bolívar to the Presidency; and gave a majority, to general Santander for the vice presidency. We observe by these papers that the meeting of the Peruvian Legislature is fixed by a decree of the Executive, for the 10th of next February.

Mexico, Aug. 16.—The circulation of the Pope's manifesto, in which he wishes to convert these good people to the mild and merciful dominion of the beloved Ferdinand, has produced the most excellent effect here. The congress of the State of Mexico have published a circular in answer to it, and other spirited remonstrances have been circulated, all denying the right of the Pope to interfere in civil matters. This manifesto of the Pope's has done more towards counteracting his influence, even amongst the most bigotted of the people, than any thing that could have happened.

Mr. Francis Baring has just concluded the purchase of a most noble estate here, called Azo ya for 900 000 dollars. It is 300 leagues in length and will become, when a little money has been laid out upon it, a most valuable property.

The refusals to administer the sacrament become more numerous. In some places only those are allowed to stand sponsors, who have performed their mission. It may also be required of parents, and what will then become of the peace of families? Refusals to bury are perhaps still more numerous, and as there are no means of establishing the death in law, if the inhumation is refused, our codes and all our legislation are overthrown at one blow. It is the same with marriage. An appeal against a refusal of the sacrament must be made to the Council of State, or to the Ministry. These persons must neither be born, or die, or be married, without the sanction of the minister. This is a new branch of the centralization of all the administrations. What can be expected also of the Council, when a decision in favour of a citizen would place the Ministry in opposition with the Court of Rome, and all the clergy? There is not a town nor a parish whence appeals against abuses do not come, and to look over them seven or eight new divisions of the Council would be requisite. This would augment the number of places and dependants, and the citizens would pay more and not be better defended.

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

[From the Etoile, dated Saturday, Oct. 8.]

Trieste, 25th Sept—Accounts from Zante, of 10th Sept. inform us that the Seraskier Redschid Pacha has left Vrachori to make another attack upon Missolonghi, but he has been again repulsed, with considerable loss.

Madrid, 26th Sept—The minister of Grace and Justice has just issued two circular notes, which cannot fail to consolidate the peace and tranquillity of the whole kingdom. The first, addressed to the archbishops and bishops, says, the heart of his majesty has been afflicted on learning that in some churches the pulpit has been abused to maintain hatred and private revenge. His majesty calls on the prelates to take care that henceforth only words of peace be heard in the Temple of God; and as protector of the Catholic Religion, his majesty threatens with severe punishment every Ecclesiastic who shall be convicted in future, of having abused the sacred character of the ministry, to keep up hatred & discord.

The second, addressed to the Supreme Judicial Authorities in the Provinces, orders them to stop all proceedings for political transgressions and to set the accused at liberty, whose number is already extremely reduced.

The Consultative Junta of the government was installed yesterday. As the number of the Members is not yet complete, and many of those already named are in the provinces, the Junta could not divide itself into sections; but the Members who are at Madrid will nevertheless continue to meet and forward the preliminary proceedings. The attention of the public is now turned to the amnesty which, it is said, will be published the 13th of October instead of the 1st, which was proposed. It is said this amnesty will have no exceptions, but of some persons who will be designated by their names.

The Envoys of Hayti dined with the minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Meckae, M. de St. Crieg, and four ministers were present at the dinner. The Envoys soon after their arrival had an audience of the president of the council; they were then presented to the minister for Foreign Affairs, and successively to all the other ministers.

Trieste Sept 28.—(Extract from a Private Letter).—Commodore Hamilton, returning to Smyrna from his visit to Hydra and Napoli, has declared to the commanders of the several European squadrons, that the neutrality observed by England is founded on the equal application of the principles of the law of nations to the two belligerent powers; that he had just displayed his severity towards the pirates who abused her flag, but that he could not afford the slightest support to those European vessels which, by an abuse no less diamable of their neutral flag, attempt to violate the blockade regularly declared by the Greek authorities, or to assist the Turkish admirals and generals, to convey troops and arms to the territory occupied by the Greeks; that such conduct on the part of the neutrals can only lead to perpetual disorders, by authorising, in a manner, reprisals on the part of the Greeks.

It is also said that he has declared to major Accurto, commanding the Austrian squadron, that he could not comply with his request to send applications to the Greek government for the restoration of the Austrian vessels brought into Napoli de Romania, & detained there, because on the principles acknowledged by England, they were taken in a manifest breach of neutrality. Mr. Accurto has given notice to the Austrian vessels to refrain for the present from joining the Turkish expeditions.

March, September 26.—Last night closed the memorable day on which her majesty the Empress of Austria, the beloved daughter of our august Monarch, was crowned Queen of Hungary.

Letters have been received from Valparaiso, dated to the middle of June. The island of Chiloe still remained in the possession of the Royalists. The general reports of the mines in Chili were favourable.

Latest accounts from Greece.

We are indebted to a gentleman (the only passenger by the Common Greek brig, who had been some time travelling in Italy and Greece, for the following interesting sketch of the present state of the Greek cause:—

The Greeks are, unfortunately, not sufficiently united to ensure the success that would otherwise undoubtedly attend them, for all the operations of the Turks are carried on with such want of enterprise and activity, that, without having witnessed, it is hardly possible to conceive. By land, neither power has any disciplined troops, at least the sultan has not. Now the Pacha of Egypt (Mahomet Ali) has attempted the conquest of the Morea; he has collected a body of French and other foreign officers, who have raised about 10,000 regular troops of Arabs, and who have landed this last spring, for the first time since the commencement of the revolution, in the Morea. The former expeditions of the Turks, though much more numerous, were composed, the Greeks repulsed with complete success; and where neither the Sultan's troops, nor the Greeks themselves

had disciplined troops, their activity, courage, and aptitude for desultory warfare, gave them a decided advantage. But their irregular troops, armed with their long guns, swords, and pistol (but no bayonets, a weapon so much superior to any other), cannot resist the determined attacks of regular troops, and have no chance against cavalry, which the Turkish armies are never without, and the Greeks have none to oppose them. Ibrahim Pacha, Mahomet Ali's son, who commands the Egyptians and Arabs, has met with great success; he invested Navarin, rather a strong fortress, and commanding the best port in the Morea, in the month of March, and, after some hard fighting, the Greek garrison capitulated in the month of May. He has since entered the interior of the Morea, and had not, when I left Greece, met with much resistance; but the winter coming on, which, in this mountainous part of Greece, is very severe for his troops, who are accustomed to so hot a climate, it is very probable he will suffer most severely, particularly as his army is badly supplied with provisions; and the country is so mountainous and intersected, that his communications with the fortresses of Navarin, Modon and Coron, which the Turks still possess in the Morea, will be easily cut off, and it is not likely he will be able to establish himself in the interior of the country. In the Greek's possession in Roumelia, the Sultan's troops have made a formidable expedition. Achmet Pacha, at the head of 30,000 men, has invested Missolonghi, situated on the Western flank of their Roumeliot provinces (where lord Byron died), but the Greeks have hitherto defended themselves very successfully, and the troops that were in the neighbouring mountains harass the Turkish camp, and have obliged them to make diversions to oppose them. On the Eastern side of Roumelia, gen. Goura is opposed to the Pacha of Negroponte, and the Shekai Bey of Roumelia, Matvasie, and though they have ravaged great part of the country, the Turks will not be able to make any impression on Athens, or enter the Morea to co operate with the Egyptians. The Sultan's armies are entirely unfit to attempt the siege of any fortified place, they have hardly any artillery, and what they have is badly served that it is more an incumbrance than of any service to them. Missolonghi is now tolerably fortified; the defence made there, chiefly by the Suliotes, under the Suliote captain Marco Bulzaei, before the present fortifications existed, was most gallant, when they were only protected by a ditch of about twenty feet, and a slight parapet of new made earth, thrown up in the face of an overpowering force. But the dissensions between the powerful native chiefs, all anxious to take the lead, and attending to their own aggrandizement, rather than to the common good, has been a continued obstacle to the advancement of their affairs.

By sea, the Greeks have been uniformly successful, and the brave admiral Miauli is worthy of the best days of ancient Greece. In the month of August, Missolonghi was blockaded by 40 sail of Turkish vessels, including six frigates. Admiral Miauli arrived with 22 Greek vessels, including only two ships, the rest brigs, and accompanied by six fire ships, and made good his entrance, drove the Turks away, burning one and sinking another vessel, relieved and provisioned the town of Missolonghi, which was before in great distress, and it will now certainly hold out till the winter and bad weather coming on drive away the Turks, and break up their camp.

The Greeks have had a great loss in Odysseus, a powerful military chief of Eastern Greece, who, having disagreed with the existing government, revenged his quarrel by joining the Turks for some time, then returning to the Greeks, he was imprisoned, and met a violent death, it is supposed, through his enemies at Athens. The Turks held him in great dread, and never attempted to make advances on the province he commanded. The Greek government has unfortunately given little encouragement to and shown great jealousy of foreigners, though that is by no means the general feeling with the people, who are anxious for foreign assistance. Lord Byron's death was much regretted, and they are very partial to the English. There is a great probability that the Egyptian Pacha Mahomet Ali, will soon rebel against the Sultan, and he has become so powerful, that he is a full match for the Sublime Porte, and their dissensions will be of infinite service to the Greeks.

The Islands of Spezzia, Hydra, and Ipsara, furnish the Greek navy, but they have no frigates, but three ships, and the whole number of brigs amount to no more than forty. They are very skilful in the management of fire-ships, by which they have burnt several of the Turkish frigates, and two ships of the line; and the Turks hold them in such dread, that they seldom long resist an attack, and get away as fast as they can. The Turks are no sailors, as, before the revolution, their vessels were entirely worked by Greeks.

By land all the fighting is in the mountains and carried on in a desultory manner. There is no discipline among them, and no officers under the captains or military chiefs, who are more or less powerful, some having 1000 men, other less, while petty captains of thirty or forty followers, gather around the military chiefs in proportion to their power, and they form a complete clan, like our Highlanders in former times. Their dress, when good, is very martial and becoming; they have no uniform; their arms are frequently handsomely worked in silver and gilt.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN INQUIRER.

New York, Oct. 29.

Religious Toleration.

A toleration of the various sects has been granted in Buenos Ayres. The measure is said to be approved by the population generally. Much has been said in favor of it in the public papers. The priests make no opposition to the cause of religious liberty. It is said to be advocated openly, by some of the newspapers.

Protestantism in France.

It is said that a strong disposition exists in France, to separate from the Roman Catholic Church, and to adopt Protestantism—and the cause assigned is, the disposition of the priests to interfere in all affairs public and private. The Boston Patriot gives the following statement.

A rich merchant of Lyons lately abjured the Catholic faith and published his reasons therefor. These being reprinted in a Paris Journal, it was immediately seized by the government, on pretence of its being the effect of party spirit. The Catholic clergy are much alarmed and vexed at the course taken by several fathers of families, who, though Catholics born, choose to educate their children as Protestants.

If such prosecutions as the one related below, are instigated by the priests, it is easily accounted for that Protestantism is becoming popular in that country.

“Four persons were lately brought before the mayor of Ceret, in France, for eating mutton on Saturday! The prosecutor demanded that they should each be fined 300 francs, and imprisoned one year. The court did not impose the penalty, but directed that the criminals should pay the cost of prosecution! Both parties appealed, and the result was, that the mutton eaters on a Saturday were relieved of the cost.”

Religion in France.

The present king of France is thought to be much less friendly to the Protestants than the last king.

The bible, we are told is not often to be found in France, either in families or in the bookseller's shops. Many even of the priests of France, seem to have derived what knowledge they have of the bible itself but from compilations consisting of extracts from the historical parts of the bible, the Apocrypha, and the lives of saints.

FROM ST. THOMAS PAPERS.

London.—The *Constitutionnel* asserts that a consul general and vice consul have been appointed by the French government for the Republic of Hayti. The former is said to be the gentleman who was French consul at Rio Janeiro. He is to enjoy an income of 50,000f.—The vice consul is the well known literary character, Mollien, who wrote “*Travels through Colombia*,” and his salary is 25,000f.—(*Times.*)

Paris, Aug. 27.—It is positively stated, that the moderate party propose to obtain a decision of the council to make the infant D. Carlos and his consort travel immediately to France and Italy, and to send the princess de Beyra to Portugal.

M. Bergeron, the curé, who some time back declared from the pulpit that Louis XVIII, and Charles X. would be damned, for having given and sworn to maintain the charter, is about to be tried before the Correctional Tribunal of Blois. He declares that he will prove before his Judges, that all the archbishops and bishops who were present at the coronation are equally as much to blame as his majesty, and that he is willing to suffer martyrdom for proclaiming these great truths. The curé of St. Raphael (department of Var) thus addressed his congregation during a sermon on the coronation:—“Brethren, the king has been anointed—he is now like us. But he does not correspond with God—that he can do only through our intervention.—You see, therefore that he has not so much power as we have, though he be a king.”—*Paris Paper.*

A lawyer being sick, made his will, and gave away all his estates to lutanic, and mad people. And being asked why he did so, replied—“from such he had it, and to such would give it again.”